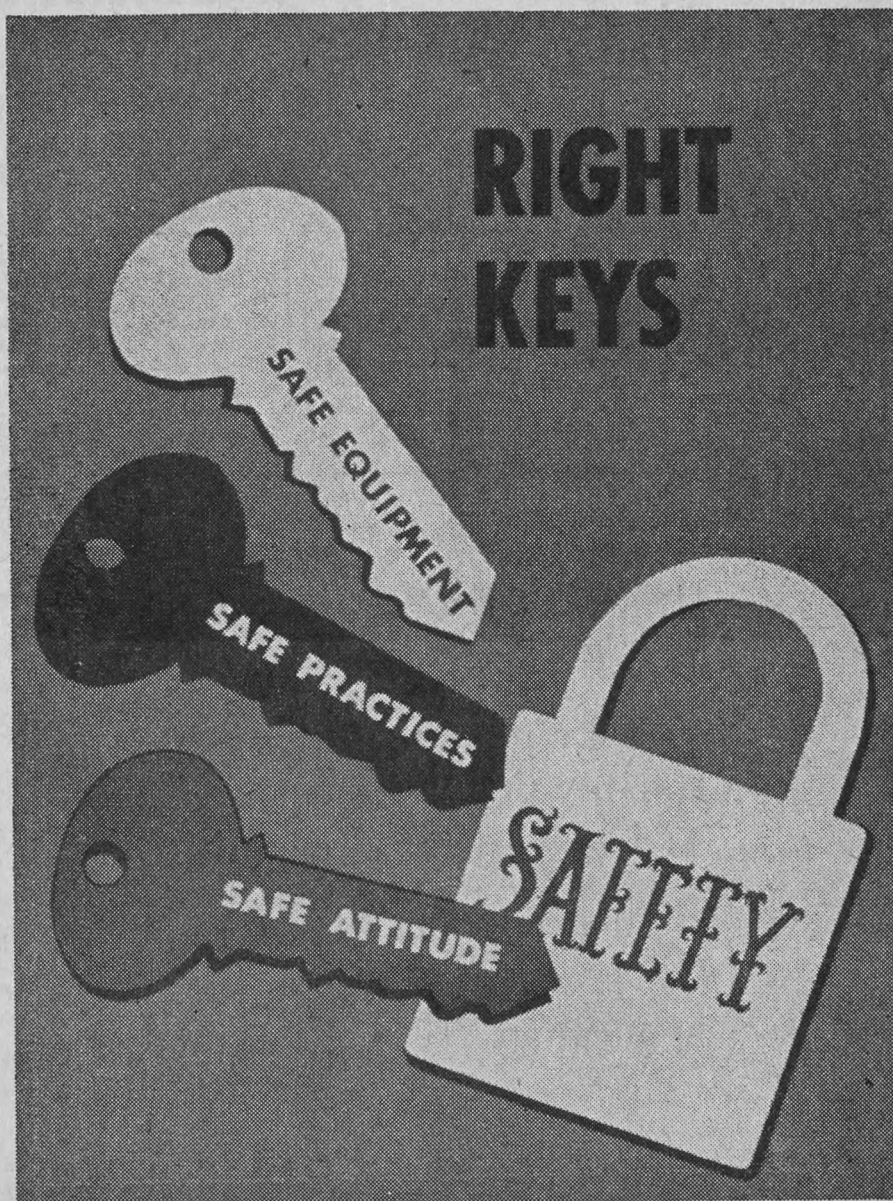


THE Organized FARMER

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July, 1961

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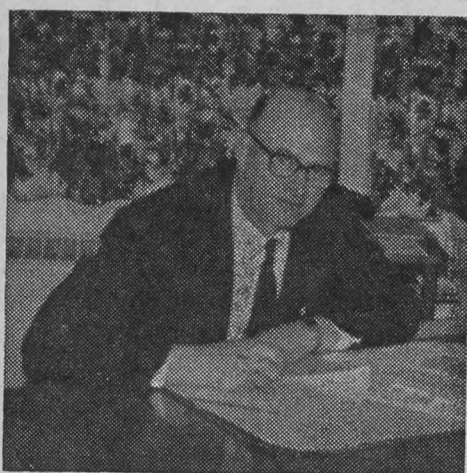


CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Vol. XX

July, 1961

No. 7



President's Report

by ED NELSON

Mr. Fleming has brought down his budget. I doubt if there has been a budget that has been awaited with more interest than this one. It has become doubly interesting because of the controversy over Mr. Coyne and the fact that it has been delayed longer than usual.

It is too early to make any clear analysis of the budget or to determine its implications, but it is interesting to note that the one thing we have stressed for a long time, e.g. a devaluated dollar, has been accepted by the government. A ninety cent dollar would help raise farm income from those commodities exported, and it will make more of our farm produce competitive on the world market.

The success of devaluating the dollar will be dependent on two things:—

1. What will be the reaction in other countries, especially the United States and Britain? If they devalue their currencies in return we will have another round of inflation.

2. What will be the reaction at home? Will Canadians spend more, and so pay

higher prices for things they buy? That will be inflation at home and we will be right back where we started.

The budget shows one thing clearly. Mr. Fleming has found no miracle. He has shown no inclination to deal specifically with the very important issue of more equitable distribution of Canada's resources, however, much he may hope this will result from his budget. He has not proposed any alternative to more debt. This in turn will mean more interest payments. Nearly one quarter of every tax dollar collected, goes to pay interest at present. One tenth of all new wealth produced in Canada every year goes to pay interest, much of which leaves Canada.

Yesterday I drove past the farm owned by a man whom I know quite well. He was walking across the yard, obviously busy with his farm work. He is about 70 years of age. His summer-fallow looked well done, but his alfalfa needed cutting badly. He has a minimum of help to look after quite a large farm, so it is little wonder that he looked stoop-shouldered and wizened. He has been trying to keep up with the same thing that worries Mr. Fleming, (inflation) for most of seventy years. While this man, through a lifetime of hard work, has built up a fair amount of assets, he still has to put in long hours each day to keep his farm producing. If he starts taking it easy, his farm will quickly go downhill. He can neither afford, nor find, the help needed to make life easier for him. He very obviously has not accomplished what he set out to do when he was a young man.

A little further down the road I passed the farm of a young man. He has been married only a few years, has a young wife and a young family and he is full of hope and ambition. He has just acquired another quarter of land from a neighbour and he is willing to work hard to build up a farm unit. He too will be doing most of the work either alone or with his family. What chances has he got? If he continues his ambition and he has his share of luck, he can hope to be like my friend of a few miles back. If he has misfortunes, what then?

This is not good enough in our world of today. Production of the necessities, and many of the luxuries, of life is easy under modern technology. It should not be necessary that men spend their lives in useful service only to find that they can never lay down the burden. Nor should it be necessary that the whims of nature and the machinations of others, must be all carried by the primary pro-

ducer. We must share each others burdens — share our good fortunes also.

* * *

I have just completed five District Conventions, it was my expectation to find people concerned over the prospect of perhaps the largest crop failure, due to drought, in years. They showed little signs of worry and most were already preparing for next year. How do you keep people like this down? Why should they always be faced with a desperate problem of survival? I don't think there is any need for it. We could have a very good and rewarding life in this country. We can only reap the benefits of our abundant resources if we are prepared to work for them, to realize nothing is free. The standards we set for ourselves must be within our means to pay for. Anytime we get something for nothing we are using someone else's effort and the reaction will be to our detriment.

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Coyne, and others, would do well to set out for the people of Canada the limitations that exist, make real plans for full production, and then see that the resultant production is distributed in a way that will make it possible for all people to reap the benefits. Trying to shore up a rotten foundation is not going to support a new building.

In the mean time one of the very important factors in this business adjustment for the farmers lies in the so called 'acreage payments in lieu of a two price system.' This was aimed at correcting the disparity of income, suffered by all grain producers. The principle has been accepted and until some better method can be found, we fully expect that this payment for 1961 will be forthcoming. Certainly the drought condition throughout most of Western Canada will increase the need.

I hope that in subsequent reports it will be possible to deal with more issues raised by the budget and to try to offer constructive suggestions by way of solutions.

COVER

July 17 - 22 is Farm Safety Week

Accidents on the farm or elsewhere, usually result from carelessness. Too great haste, machinery not in safe condition; equipment not kept in repair; animals not properly watched or handled—most farm accidents are traceable such as these. Take a little time on Farm Safety Week to see that your equipment, machinery and habits are not a danger.

I.F.A.P. Meeting In Yugoslavia

A major world effort, through the United Nations and its agencies, to use the world's surplus food production capacity for assisting economic development as well as for emergency food needs was called for at a world farmers' meeting in Yugoslavia in May.

Returning from this meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture said the leadership given by Canada in the United Nations in this matter of a world distribution program was welcomed by IFAP delegates. For the first time, it looks as if we may actually get a real international agency for food distribution, Mr. Hannam said.

The United States has already promised it will contribute to an international food distribution agency, Mr. Hannam said. As a first step they have talked of \$40 million in food plus a further amount in funds for transporting it. It is to be hoped that Canada will follow through on the lead it has given in the United Nations,

by itself committing substantial food supplies and funds to the program.

The idea that food can be and should systematically used as capital for economic development in under-developed countries was an outstanding feature of thinking at the world farmers' conference, Mr. Hannam said. The planned use of food supplies for economic development programs has tremendous possibilities, and in the years ahead the whole United Nations program of economic aid should be expanded and food given a regular place in the program.

Tunisia, Israel and Morocco farm organizations, and a second national organization from Japan were admitted to membership in IFAP this year, and Pakistan is expected to soon become a member. In a changing world, the IFPA is changing too, Mr. Hannam said, and the agricultural problems of underdeveloped nations are receiving more attention. Many underdeveloped nations depend heavily on exports of agricultural products such as cocoa, oilseeds, coffee, sugar, fibres and other special products. They too have been caught in the familiar cost-price squeeze, as prices have dropped while price of manufactured goods rose, Mr. Hannam noted. He said figures given to the Conference showed that in the last six years underdeveloped nations had lost

more purchasing power through this cost-price squeeze than the total of foreign aid made available to them in the same period.

The Conference endorsed the renewal next year of the International Wheat Agreement and asked that the Agreement give greater recognition to the necessity for overall world production of wheat to be reduced. Even with large programs of non-commercial wheat distribution, supplies are still piling up, particularly in the United States. European countries continue to subsidize wheat production.

The conference also agreed that in the near future a world coarse grains meeting should be called by representatives of farmers to study world trade problems in this field. Barley prices in particular have dropped severely in the past year, and means of stabilizing markets and preventing excessive dumping and price cutting need to be investigated.

In view of present desperately low prices of skim milk powder in Canada, Mr. Hannam said, it was well worth noting that milk powder is probably the most badly needed form of food for meeting hunger and malnutrition in the world. The Canadian government should buy considerable supplies for distribution wherever needed.



FARM SUPPLY CENTRE TO SERVE NORTHERN ALBERTA

Another dream comes true for Central Alberta farmers when the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre in Red Deer will be open for business. Now under construction, this modern Farm Supply Centre will fill a big need for the farmers of that area. It should open about the middle of August. The picture shows the Grande Prairie Centre which was opened in September 1960. The Red Deer premises will be of a similar plan.

A full line of general farm supplies will be stocked, with an attractive display area available. Building materials, wire, posts, insulation, twine, tires, batteries, electrical appliances will be among the many items available.

Farmers will be notified well in advance of the Opening Day so they can plan to be present for this big occasion. You will hear about it on the radio and TV and read about it in the papers. The date is expected to be around the middle of August.

The Biggest Subsidy Of All

Farmers seem to have gained a champion among big-city editors, believe it or not.

In an article headed "Farm Critics", financial editor Jack McArthur wrote recently: "... farming has gone through a far more shattering transaction than manufacturing in the last 20 years. And, I suspect, it has done it with less government help—direct and indirect—than manufacturing received.

"If you don't think manufacturing gets massive aid, just try adding up the millions of extra dollars Canadians pay every year for new cars. This is the result of a government tariff. Quite possibly a necessary tariff."

The article recalls the lectures of farm critics about "the farmer standing on his own feet, getting less government help," and so forth. Mr. McArthur points out that farm costs have risen far more than prices; criticizes manufacturers who ask the "same" help as that enjoyed by farmers; and says that while manufacturing needs help at times there is no need for manufacturing to get that help by stepping on farmers.

What balm for farm ears that have listened for so long to complaints about aid to agriculture—complaints that habitually ignored the fact that others get help too.

Certainly agriculture has received aid. But it in no way compares with the amount provided for industry by tariff protection. The Gordon Commission estimated that for 1956 tariff protection for Canadian industry cost Canadians between \$750,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000. And we have no doubt that the amount has increased during the past several years.

The commission report included in the estimated cash cost of the Canadian tariff in 1954 such items of special interest to farmers as machinery and equipment, from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000; gasoline and oil, from \$9,000,000 to \$11,000,000; and automobiles \$72,000,000 to \$105,000,000.

The public accounts for the 1959-60 fiscal year show that Canadian government subsidies, grants, and other assistance for agriculture totalled \$172,468,194. Of this amount \$57,661,176 was apparently a direct subsidy to agricultural producers, listed as the estimated net operating loss under the stabilization act.

Contributions to prairie provinces for unharvested crops totalled \$4,744,508; quality premiums on hog carcasses cost \$8,227,899.

Many of the items included on the list can't be considered direct subsidies to raise the income of individual farm producers. Payments for irrigation and land reclamation projects and for agricultural measures to preserve natural resources and our heritage for all Canadians.

Payments to help construct potato warehouses, improve cheese factories, or store wheat reserves by the Canadian Wheat Board are not direct producer subsidies and even the payment of quality premiums on hog carcasses is as important to consumers as to producers.

To lump all these items together in complaints about the high cost of subsidizing food production is like saying that the \$70,000,000 Parliament grants the CBC is a \$70,000,000 subsidy to those who produce and appear in CBC programs.

Instead the \$70,000,000 is the cost of providing for all Canadians radio and television programs, many of which would never be produced by private radio and television stations.

Other subsidies listed in the public accounts for 1959-60 included: for gold, coal, iron and steel, \$28,951,177; for shipping, railways and canals, \$32,350,278; for unemployment insurance, winter works, vocational training of workers and other benefits to labor \$97,124,923; for a deficit incurred by the Canadian National Railways, \$43,588,290.

One virtue of the federal government's Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) is that it will attempt to help farmers switch from unprofitable farming operations to more profitable activities.

The same approach is needed to help Canadian industry. There is no virtue in subsidizing production for which there is no market.

Instead of subsidizing industry through expensive protective tariffs, it would be preferable to help industry find alternative products and methods of production to compete on world markets. The money would be better spent in helping industry switch from unprofitable, or unsaleable, products to those which are readily saleable both here and abroad.

Instead of paying \$1,000,000,000 a year uncomplainingly to support Canada's manufacturing industry whether it is efficient or not, and complaining unceasingly about spending \$175,000,000 to assist agriculture, Canadians

Sub-District 2 F.W.U.A. Conerence

By Mrs. H. Stewart

The above conference was held in the Crossfield Community Hall, June 7, with the Director Mr. R. R. Banta of Crossfield as chairman and Mrs. Vestrum of Beddington as secretary.

The secretaries of the Carstairs, Crossfield and Beddington locals reported on the year's activities of their group. Reports were also given from the Casa Loma Community Club, East Crossfield Red Cross Group, and the Inverlea Club.

As a result of discussion groups a resolution was passed asking that adoption laws be changed to remove religious barriers.

A delicious dinner was served by the Crossfield United Church W.A. The ladies of the Beddington local provided a tasty afternoon tea.

Mrs. Mona Cox, Home Economist gave an excellent commentary on the handicraft which she judged.

Those participants who received the prizes were Mrs. Lucille Bushfield, 58 points, and Mrs. Mary Bushfield with 54 points.

Each club's standing in points were: Beddington 206, Crossfield 79, and Carstairs 74.

Mrs. Early and three helpers from Calgary lead an informal discussion concerning the movement, "Voice of Women".

A piano solo by Mrs. J. Riddle, of Carstairs, and a vocal solo by Maureen Kiernan of Crossfield, were enjoyed.

It was decided to have a conference in Crossfield next year on the first Wednesday in June at the same time.

Those appointed to act as handicraft conveners were: Mrs. Alice Aldred, Crossfield; Mrs. Poirier, Carstairs; Mrs. Bushfield, Beddington.

This conference was attended by 32 members and 22 guests.

should seek a change. They should ask the federal government to provide technical and financial assistance and training to help business and workers meet foreign competition and switch to new activities where they would be less in need of tariff protection or subsidies.

ARDA is a step in the right direction for agriculture. We need a similar attack on tariff protection for industry. And we are not likely to get it as long as most of the city press concentrates on the cost of farm subsidies and leaves a majority of Canadians unaware of the high cost of tariff protection. So — cheers for Mr. McArthur and his denunciation of the farm critics.

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The Canadian-Chinese Wheat Agreement

The main facts regarding the Canadian - Chinese wheat agreement have now been known for several weeks. Views and comments expressed, so far, have varied but for the most part they are cautiously optimistic.

Some, impressed by the total quantity of wheat involved, have concluded that Canada's surplus wheat problem is now well on the way to being solved. This will not necessarily be the case. If it is fulfilled in every respect — as all sincerely hope it will be — the agreement could be an important factor not only in prevent a further accumulation of wheat but also in bringing about a fairly sizable decline in stocks. As pointed out in our article of November 30th on "The Wheat Enigma", total wheat production in Canada during the past five years has been almost in perfect balance with the total quantity disposed of at home and abroad. If averages for the past five years are any criterion, therefore, the carryover could be reduced, by 1963, by an amount of wheat roughly equal to the quantity involved in the Chinese deal — namely 186 million bushels. Clearly, however, what pro-

gress is made in this direction will depend entirely upon the acreage devoted to wheat, the level of yields and the extent to which export sales to other markets are maintained.

Many of those who have criticized the agreement are, perhaps, unduly concerned with respect to the 'firmness' of its provisions and claim to foresee the distinct possibility that it may not carry through. Here again, however, unless or until something happens to render it unworkable (an eventuality that is certainly not anticipated) the agreement must be accepted at its face value. To adopt any other attitude towards it at this stage would seem unreasonable to the extreme.

The Matter of a Fixed Price

The absence of a fixed price has provided the basis for some critics to label the agreement merely a "declaration of intent". The contrary, we feel, is the case since fixing of a firm price today for deferred shipments of grain, one or two years away, would have been a very highly speculative and hazardous operation for the government of both countries. Admittedly the actual fixing of price, on deferred shipments, will require further negotiation which will be made all the more difficult through the absence of any uniformly

accepted yardstick such as daily world values established in free, open markets. Nevertheless these difficulties are in no way comparable to the undesirable situation that might arise should one country or the other end up a conspicuous winner or loser as a result of the price being fixed in advance.

To Be Commended

Our readers can well understand that we would naturally prefer to see negotiations performed by the actual merchants of the grain industry itself whose continuing efforts in this direction have been widely recognized. Nevertheless this philosophy of ours does not prevent us from commending those individuals of the Canadian Wheat Board who, we know, worked arduously and persistently for the establishment of this particular contract.

The full significance of the agreement cannot be judged until it has run its course but, by any standard, it must be considered important. Those who have been closely identified with the negotiations have expressed every confidence that the full quantity spoken for by China will be purchased as agreed. The pressing nature of China's need suggests that this will be so.

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TV in the U.S.A.

(The following are excerpts from the speech of Newton N. Minnow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, before the National Association of Broadcasters):

I have confidence in your health. But not in your product.

When television is good, nothing—not the theatre, not the magazine or newspapers—nothing is better. But when television is bad, nothing is worse. I invite you to sit down in front of your television set when your station goes on the air and stay there without a book, magazine, newspaper, profit-and-loss sheet or rating book to distract you and keep your eyes glued to that set until the station signs off. I can assure you that you will observe a vast wasteland.

You will see a procession of game shows, violence, audience participation shows, formula comedies about totally unbelievable families, blood and thunder, mayhem, violence, sadism, murder, Western badmen, Western goodmen, private eyes, gangsters, more violence, and cartoons. And, endlessly, commercials — many screaming, cajoling, and offending. And most of all, boredom. True, you will see a few things you will enjoy. But they will be very, very few. And if you think I exaggerate, try it.

Question Posed

Is there one person in this room who claims that broadcasting can't do better?

Well, a glance at next season's programming can give us little heart. Of 73½ hours of prime evening time, the networks have tentatively scheduled 59 hours to categories of "action adventure", situation comedy, variety, quiz, and movies.

Gentlemen, your trust accounting with

your beneficiaries is overdue. Never have so few owed so much to so many.

Why is so much of television so bad? I have heard many answers: Demands of your advertisers; competition for ever-higher ratings; the need always to attract a mass audience; the high cost of television programs; the insatiable appetite for programming materials—these are some of them. Unquestionably these are tough problems not susceptible to easy answers.

But I am not convinced that you have tried hard enough to solve them.

I do not accept the idea that the present over-all programming is aimed accurately at the public taste. The ratings tell us that some people have their television sets turned on and of that number, so many are turned to one channel and so many to another. They don't tell us what the public might watch if they were offered half a dozen additional choices. A rating, at best, is an indication of how many people saw what you have then.

If parents, teachers and ministers conducted their responsibilities by following the ratings, children would have a steady diet of ice cream, school holidays, and no Sunday school. What about your responsibilities? Is there no room on television to teach, to inform, to uplift, to stretch, to enlarge the capacities of our children? Is there no room for programs deepening their understanding of children in other lands? Is there no room for a children's news show explaining something about the world for them at their level of understanding?

Is there no room for reading the great literature of the past, teaching them the great traditions of freedom? There are some fine children's shows, but they are drowned out in the massive doses of cartoons, violence and more violence. Must these be your trademarks? Search your conscience and see if you cannot

offer more to your beneficiaries whose future you guard so many hours each and every day.

We all know that people would more often prefer to be entertained than stimulated or informed. But your obligations are not satisfied if you look only to popularity as a test of what to broadcast. You are not only in show business; you are free to communicate ideas as well as relaxation. You must provide a wider range of choices, more diversity, more alternatives. It is not enough to cater to the nation's whims—you must also serve the nation's needs.

The people own the air. They own it as much in prime evening time as they do 6 o'clock Sunday morning. For every hour that the people give you—you owe them something. I intend to see that your debt is paid with service.

Enormous Contribution

Educational television has an enormous contribution to make to the future and I intend to give it a hand along the way. If there is not a nationwide educational television system in this country it will not be the fault of the Federal Communications Commission.

CBC Captures Program Awards

The CBC has again swept the field at the recent 25th American Exhibition of Educational Radio and Television Programs. The awards are for "educational, cultural and public affairs programming". Each year the CBC carries away the honours in competition with the biggest American networks. It is one of the few ways in which Canada has put the U.S.A. in the shade. "Which leads us to wonder," says the Co-op Commentary, "is it not remarkable that so many Canadians are busy today trying to undermine and weaken the institution of which Canada should be proud?"

LET'S GO TO THE FAIR

by GERRY ETHIER

(Edmonton Better Business Bureau)

It's Fair Time — and Fair Time is fun time for everybody. We can visualize the excitement, the music, the barker shouting his wares, the crowd, the rides, the freak show, all this and more, but remember — fun time can turn very easily into grief time.

Remember too, that nobody will give you something for nothing. The auctioneer who gives things away (so he says); the man running the games on the midway; the fast talking pitchman; they are all there to make a fast buck; they are there to sell or promote something, not to give things away, as they would have you believe.

Watch for the auctioneer or pitchman who tells you in a long spiel, that he would like to give away his merchandise. He is here, he claims, to advertise his goods, not to sell them, but those old fogies in Ottawa are jealous and he was told he can't do this, it's illegal to give things away, so he has to ask for a token payment, he talks on and on until he has his audience half hypnotized. When you finally come out of your trance, you find that you have paid \$100.00 on a cheap machine of an unknown brand that you could have bought for less at a local store. In our files at the Better Business Bureau, we hear many stories of this kind. For example, last year a young couple bought a sewing machine for \$100.00; they were promised immediate delivery. After four months and many letters from the Bureau, the machine was received and two very gullible persons learned that they could have bought the same machine for \$20.00 less from a local merchant.

And watch those contests! You are told to drop your name and address in a box and if you are lucky you might win a prize — a fur coat, a washing machine; a floor polisher, or some article of great value. After a few days you receive a letter saying that you are one of the lucky winners; you have won a prize of \$25.00 — that is, you have won a voucher for \$25.00, and if you want to cash in on it, you have to buy one of their products. If you bother to check on the product, you may find that the price has been inflated to take care of your prize. The only thing they have given you is the bait, and if you bite — you are another sucker.

By all means, don't forget one of the greatest dangers at the fair — "the games of chance". Why they are called that, we don't know, because the only one that has a chance is the operator.

He is an expert that can spot a sucker a mile away, and everyone who is stupid enough to try his luck against this professional, deserves to lose his money.

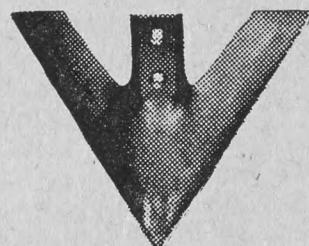
Go to the fair, have fun, enjoy yourselves, go on all the rides, eat until you get sick, see all the shows, look at all the exhibits, but don't be a sucker. No one is going to give you a thing. The more they promise, the more suspicious you must be. Here is some advice that you would be very wise to follow. Bring only as much money as you can afford to lose — no more.

Don't do any impulsive buying. What you think is a bargain — might turn out to be a lemon.



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Can You Read This?

Esperanto estas moderna, kultura lingvo por la tuto mondo. Simpla, fleksibla, gi gestac praktika solvo de la granda problemo de universala interkompreno. Esperanto meritas seriozon konsideron.

(For a translation, see below)

Sixteen million people around the world today speak and write Esperanto, mankind's only universal language. Two hundred of them live in Toronto.

Early this year the Canadian Esperanto Association (with 500 members) formed a promotion committee, led by Prof. John Meier of McMaster University, president of the association.

Its purpose is to introduce to Torontonians on a larger scale, the language created 73 years ago as a solution to exactly the same problem we face today: Hostility among peoples speaking different languages.

Introduction of Esperanto into our schools is the committee's final goal. This might seem overly optimistic, but remember, 27 countries — among them Japan, France, German, England, Poland and Yugoslavia — already teach Esperanto in 340 schools.

"Fifty hours is all that an average pupil needs to learn Esperanto, the logical grammar of which make mastering of foreign languages easier."

Says Dr. D. C. Williams, director of the University of Toronto extension courses division: "The subject facilitating man's communication deserves closer study. If the public demand were here, the university would consider introducing Esperanto into the extension courses."

In February of this year Mrs. Vilma Eicholz, vice-president of the Can-

adian Esperanto Association, began an Esperanto course in downtown Toronto. She plans to start six classes before the end of the year.

Mrs. Eicholz says, "Hundreds of Esperanto letters written by people from about 15 countries, Russia included, reach monthly the Esperanto House in Oakville, Ont.

"Our classes will produce people to answer these letters, thus making our part of the contribution to the international understanding, and in the long run, to the world peace."

"Some 20,000 Russian Esperantists are especially eager to know the truth about the Western world. A letter from a Canadian student or housewife to their counterparts in Russia would be first hand information achieving friendlier effect than impersonal public news."

Prof. Meier believes one of the major reasons Esperanto has been slow to spread here is because of the cherished belief on this continent that "everybody (except in Quebec) speaks English, anyway."

But less than 10 per cent of the world population speaks English. Two hundred and fifty million people now speak Russian, and more than 650 million speak Chinese. And elsewhere in the world today there is a veritable jungle of 1,800 different languages used by more than 1.5 billion people.

The UN has its own curse of Babel with five official languages. UNESCO has eight.

Except for the limited vocabulary of hotel clerks and taxi drivers of non-English speaking countries, only their intellectual elite can use English well enough as a second tongue. The same goes for Canadians speaking foreign languages. This means that our personal contacts with a man from Laos, Nor-

way, Russia or the Congo are impossible unless we speak all their languages — or Esperanto.

This is the language created by Dr. Lodoviko Zamenhof of Poland, who in 1887 brought out the first Esperanto grammar. This he did because of the multiplicity of languages then in use in Eastern Europe.

The promotion of Esperanto in Toronto is part of the world-wide campaign initiated by the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA) as a prelude to the 46th Universal Esperanto conference to be held this August in Harrogate, England. A Toronto delegate will join 2,000 others from 50 different countries attending this unique international conference without an interpreter.

The UEA, a neutral organization having consulting relationship with UNESCO, has been recommended by 71 personalities from 17 countries as a recipient for 1961 Nobel Prize for Peace. One of the few organizations ever to win this honor (usually given only to persons) was the Red Cross. And it is worth noting that the Esperanto conference in Harrogate is under high patronage of Lord Boyd-Orr, a Nobel prize winner himself.

With dedicated exponents of Esperanto in 2,000 cities in 80 countries, the UEA hopes the spread of its universal language will now pick up impetus in a world where new countries are being born and new languages brought to international conference tables.

After all, "Esperanto" means "the one who hopes."

Translation: Esperanto is a modern, cultural language for the whole world. Simple, flexible, it is a practical solution to the great problem of universal understanding. Esperanto merits serious consideration.

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Farm programs publicized free of charge

MAY 15 — The Federal Government found that one farm out of five in Canada is able to produce less than \$1200.00 worth of produce a year. Obviously, this means that these farms cannot keep a family. It means, that the farmer has to work at some outside job. It also means that he will be in trouble if he tries to buy a fair line of machinery, because he can't afford it — yet he can't get along without it. In other words, he just can't remain as a farmer.

MAY 18 — There is one point, which the A.L.C. makes in its ad which is very important. We quote "Whether it's cattle, hogs or sheep, they are of major importance to processors. Plants must be operated. Labour must be paid." This is very true. The investment in a packing plant is enormous. It cannot be allowed to sit idle. Packers must have a steady supply of livestock—enough to operate the plant at near capacity. And so, if they have to bid against one another on the yards, prices will stay pretty well up where they belong. The more packers who are bidding, the better the price will be. **But**, if farmers insist on hauling their stock direct to the plants, or delivering them to buying stations controlled by one particular processor — then those animals go to the packer at his own price. The farmer has by-passed the competitive market — the place where he can get the protection of competitive bidding.

MAY 22 — In any organization where the members live over such a wide area, and produce such a variety of farm produce, there are bound to be differences of opinion, and at times a direct clash of interests. This has happened from time to time in the C.F.A. It is a tribute to the farm leaders of this organization that these problems can usually be ironed out, or if they cannot, the organization accepts the fact there are differences of opinion, and does not let this upset their work in the many areas where they can agree.

MAY 26 — If big corporate farms ever do take over agricultural production; then they can expect their labor costs to go up substantially because farm labor will be organized. They will have to accept an 8 hour day or less which no family farmer expects for himself. They will have to accept a 5 day week, plus pensions and other fringe benefits, and they will certainly not get away with providing work for only a few weeks per year. Some how they will have to keep these people employed some where, the year round. We just do not believe it can be done, without food prices getting far too high.

BILL HARPER — Commentator

Community Interaction -- Essential Element Of Progress

(Final edition by A. J. Cormier,, Senior Liaison Officer, Western Canada, Canadian Citizenship Branch.)

It is necessary that we be realistic and face the fact that to build strong communities through strong, vigorous organizations, while not an impossible challenge, is nevertheless a big challenge. Community organizations working at cross purposes do not contribute to a healthy community. It is evident that different organizations in a community have different functions, otherwise, there would be need for no more than one organization. But at the same time as different community organizations have different functions, it is essential that they have the same fundamental aims and values. The fundamental objective should be the building of strong communities where everyone will participate creatively in this process and do so in a harmonious manner. This calls, particularly for an enlightened leaders. We could spend this whole day, and indeed, many more days just studying and discussing the various implications of leadership but since we haven't time to do this, I shall attempt to summarize by saying that communities of the future will depend largely on the type of community leaders we can find and develop. The crying need of today is for leaders in the community with a high sense of dedication. Even more important, we need leaders with an integrated philosophy of life. What is an integrated philosophy or an integrated outlook? I would say that it consists in the ability to see the total picture and understand that there is more to the successful arrangement of our democratic processes than the success of our own particular organization. The leader with an integrated philosophy, therefore, is genuinely concerned about the progress of other organizations in the community as well as his own because he understands that his particular sphere of leadership is only part of the total picture. This type of philosophy is built on goodwill, tolerance, and particularly, on the knowledge that comes from experience and study.

This country is dedicated to principles of freedom. We are dedicated to the principle that the rights of minorities

should be respected whether they be religious, racial or political minorities. These are very lofty ideals but experience has shown that Canadians sometimes fall short of their ideals when they have to put them into practice. Negroes are denied admission to public places and to many places of employment. On the one hand, we say that we need more immigrants, but when an industrial plant lays off a hundred men and two or three of them are immigrants, there is a tendency to point a finger at them and accuse them of being responsible for this lay-off. But perhaps most ironic is the fact that the descendants of those who received our forefathers in this country now find themselves strangers in their own country. Yes, 180,000 Indians are isolated in scattered reserves all across Canada. The natural resources of these reserves are far short of what is needed to maintain these people in any semblance of economic independence. The Indian, therefore, is faced by a conflict which often breaks his courage. He cannot find a living on the reserve, yet he cannot face the barriers which white men have set up for him in the cities. He, therefore, sits down to live on relief and is called lazy and dirty.

What I have been doing, is to examine our collective conscience and to attempt to show that despite all the progress we have made in Canada and all the achievements of which we can be proud, there is still room for healthy humility because of all the things we have not yet done. All these problems are human problems which can be solved by enlight-

ened groups of human beings under strong leadership. With the knowledge of what needs to be done and how it should be done and with good well-integrated leaders, there is no challenge that a society like ours cannot face — nothing is impossible. The story of human progress, after all, is simply the story of people who have undertaken impossible things and have succeeded. This is the knowledge that must give heart and faith to you, the people, who are exercising leadership roles. In discharging these duties, you have the responsibility to seek all the knowledge and training available.

What we can achieve in assisting you, we consider a privilege. We consider it a privilege because we believe that our type of society depends fundamentally on the type and extent of leadership which people, like you, are providing and will continue to provide throughout our society. The leadership work that you do in your community is perhaps more important than you realize. If you equip yourself with all the knowledge that is available to you in the discharging of these duties, you all have the opportunity to be great. And there is nothing wrong, after all, in aspiring to greatness in the service of our fellow man. As you know, this kind of work entails many sacrifices but this is the price you must pay for greatness. And unless we have in our nation, and in all the communities of our nation, many generous souls who are willing to work overtime, and free of charge, in the service of humanity, there is not much hope for the future.

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Bankruptcy Act, and Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act

Recently the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had an enquiry regarding the status of a farmer who found himself in financial distress and wished to go into bankruptcy. It appears that this unfortunate farmer, obviously misled by someone lacking in the proper knowledge of the situation, held an auction sale, and settled as many of his bills, and satisfied as many of his creditors as possible. Then, he moved into a rented home, and took a job as a labourer. Much to his dismay he found that his wages were being garnisheed. This prompted an enquiry into whether or not a farmer has the right to go bankrupt the same as other persons, if the circumstances so require it. Following is the result of some research which the Federation conducted with the Bankruptcy Section of the Department of Justice.

In the first place, farmers have just as much right to go bankrupt as anyone else. It is, in other words, a privilege that is not reserved for one class or kind of people. The same bankruptcy legislation covers everyone, including farmers, and it makes absolutely no difference whether he is incorporated or not. However, there is one thing worthy of consideration. In most cases, it is easier, and certainly cheaper for the farmer to go bankrupt than other persons, for in the case of farmers the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act (1943-44) applies to a large extent, and under this Act there is no need for the farmer to pay an appointed Trustee. Rather this is carried out on his behalf and on behalf of the creditors, by the County Clerk, as part of his normal duties.

Briefly this is what should occur. First a farmer should have legal advice from a good lawyer. He will expect to have to pay these fees himself. He and his lawyer should draw up a list of his creditors, and the amount owing and also a list of his assets. He should then contact the county clerk and begin the proceedings of making an assignment. Section 3, sub-section 1, of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act provides that "Clerk of the Court shall be the official receiver under the Act for the county court district or judicial district in which he is Clerk of the Court", Section 6, subsection 2 says, "The official receiver shall perform the functions and

duties of the official receiver, Custodian and Trustee under the Bankruptcy Act, and the meetings of creditors shall be held in his office.

The Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act is simply machinery through which the Bankruptcy Act may be applied to farm people. Originally it was devised and passed to assist the farm people of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta following their misfortunes during the dark period of the late 20's and early 30's. It was set up to provide for compromises and rearrangements on the settlement of debts acquired by farmers during this period, but it has been amended several times, and is still in effect in the three Prairie Provinces in a general way, and in all provinces in Canada to some degree. Copies of both the Bankruptcy Act, and the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act are available from the Queen's Printer and they are valuable additions to your legal library.

Above all, though, we would stress one point. Should a farmer find himself in distress, and he seeks to make an assignment in order to get out from under the heavy debt load, **it is most important that he apply for a discharge of his debts.** If he does not do this, and he takes a job or begins again, he will find that he is still very much in debt, and liable for all of these debts incurred, and yet unpaid.

Those High Food Bills

Out of one lady's shopping cart came: Three packages of cigarettes, four cakes of soap, two bottles of hand lotion, a bottle of suntan lotion, a jar of face cream, a pair of canvas work gloves, two knitting needles, four flashlight batteries, two magazines, a phonograph record, six glasses, 25 pounds of dog food, a quart of milk, a dozen eggs, a TV dinner, and a package of frozen chicken.

As the lady paid her bill, she commented: "Food is so expensive nowadays, no wonder the farmers are getting rich."

Know What You Eat

Manitoba has legalized factory-coloring of margarine. The color used will have to be somewhat darker than butter. Colored margarine has been available in stores since June 1st.

In restaurants, margarine must be served in triangular patties instead of the rectangular form used for butter.

"This way everyone will know what they are eating," Agriculture Minister George Hutton said. "If the color fools them, the shape won't."

Farm Radio Forum

The 21st annual conference of National Farm Radio Forum was held in Banff last weekend. The well attended meeting brought together farm people from one coast to the other, to discuss the coming Farm Forum season.

There was general agreement that special interest groups, such as Women's Institutes and 4-H Clubs should be invited to take part in the Farm Forum Program, and that farm organizations should be invited to take a more active part at all stages in the planning of broadcasts and guides.

Such farm groups as the wheat pools, for example, will be encouraged to bring together their local organizations for one or two occasions during the season, to listen to the broadcast, study the guide and conduct a discussion. Summaries of these discussion findings will be made available by the Farm Forum office, separate from the regular forum reports.

Some topics scheduled for the coming season are: Quota Marketing, Rural Development, 4-H Clubs in Canada, Food for Peace, Technical and Vocational Training, and Taxation for Education.

The Banff conference has been acclaimed by many as one of the most optimistic in Farm Forum history. A goal of at least 500 regular forums has been set for the 1961-62 season, and it is hoped that many hundreds of additional Women's Institutes, farm unions, wheat pool locals, etc., will meet as well. Planning is underway for the fall and information regarding Farm Forum is available from your Provincial Federation of Agriculture, or the Farm Forum Office, 521 Northern Hardware Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

New Local Formed In District 14

Mrs. S. LaValley reports that the McNalley F.W.U.A. was recently formed on the southern outskirts of Lettbridge.

The officers are: President, Mrs. P. Boyden; vice-president, Mrs. H. Patching; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. F. Vaile.

Already the local has embarked on a program of action. They have carried out the following projects: Sponsored a delegate to Farm Young People's Week; donated prizes to the 4-H girls' clothing club and sponsored a pot luck supper picnic on Farmers Day.

This is a nice start. We predict lively times around McNalley this next fall and winter.

Are Our Supermarkets Becoming Obsolete

by ERIC HAWORTH

In 10 years the supermarket may be as obsolete as the steam locomotive is today.

In its place, electronic shopping—a system that will reduce marketing to a one-minute chore.

And the weekly nutrition needs of an average family will fit into one grocery sack.

How will this modern miracle occur? By advanced methods in the distribution, processing and packaging of food-stuffs.

The change will not be sudden, but will occur in possibly two or three stages, each progression bringing more automation and requiring less physical effort in shopping.

Stage One is already under way; the establishment of self-service department stores.

To combat this, the supermarkets will offer sharper price attractions and more mechanical amenities.

In Dayton, Ohio, an In-Car shopping unit that allows a shopper to do all his marketing without leaving his car.

The device is expected to be sold nationally.

But in New York even this idea has been slicked up.

By using a closed-circuit TV, the tenants of a new apartment block can buy their weekly groceries while sitting in their favorite armchair.

They switch on the TV set, select their needs (the camera pans up and down the store aisles) and phone in the order to the supermarket in the basement. Their order is delivered "very quickly".

Other countries have different ideas.

In a suburb of Zurich, Switzerland, a new plateau in self-service has been reached with a hexagonal food market.

Shopping there is easy for two reasons:

1. There's an unobstructed view of all merchandise from any point in the store, no towering centre displays, but perimeter storage.

2. In-store traffic is kept to the perimeter and cart-jams are eliminated.

Self-service has existed in other fields for some time. In Saskatoon, for instance, the operation of a self-service drug wholesale house has helped operators Herb and Ross Pinder to double their business in three years.

In San Francisco, a membership discount store with revolving credit is to open soon. Customer purchases will be recorded on tape. This will also pinpoint shopper's number, amount of order and department. Data processing machines will compile billing.

Italy has taken one of Canada's favorite habits — buying from catalogues — and given it a new twist.

In Milan, a door-to-door catalogue supermarket is functioning. Quarterly catalogues are delivered by a carefully selected staff to even more carefully selected homes around the city.

The counsellor-salespeople make regular weekly visits to help the family choose from 800 items.

These are mostly bottled, canned and packaged merchandise, dairy products and frozen food.

The organization tests all its own products, trains its counsellors and sells all goods on a money-back guarantee.

Possibly a stage later than sophisticated self-service shopping will come the fully automatic vending centre.

This is distinct from vending units as we know them today. Considerable experimenting is taking place in Canada now, but Sweden seems to have a head start.

In Stockholm, there's a 100-ft. long outdoor food vendor, with over 1,500 compartments, one third of which are refrigerated.

Located on a main thoroughfare, the giant food bank operates around the clock, is illuminated from within at night.

Final stage will probably be a fully electronic operation.

The customer hands a clerk a shopping card marked with selected purchases.

The card is placed in a machine that reads the cash value of the order at the same time routing impulses to the upstairs supply area.

Immediately, an electronic selector activates the conveyor belts and supply stacks and feeds the goods onto a moving belt system where they reach the delivery chute.

By the time the customer has paid the bill and walked to the check-out bay, the order is ready.

Time elapsed: one minute.

This system is for the robust shopper.

Less energetic types will probably shop on TV by the numbers coded in the national brand commercials.

Selections will be marked on a reusable plastic card and this is placed in a slot in the home telephone and a button pressed.

The information will be transmitted to a central-area processing centre where pricing, accounting and order placing will occur.

Fantastic? Yet groundwork is already being laid for such a shopping experience.

In the U.K., a company is building equipment for an electronic frozen-food warehouse.

It could be the forerunner to the world's first electronic supermarket developed by a North Hollywood, California, engineering firm.

Main deterrent so far is the present high cost of operation.

—Financial Post

Tractor Tilt Warning

A safety device designed to cut the tractor accident rate has been developed in the U.K. When the tractor tilts to a dangerous degree (forwards, backwards or sideways) the engine is automatically stopped and a warning hooter blows until the tractor is restored to a safe angle.

The Uni-Hemus anti-rearing and rolling device—a small metal box which can be fitted on any make of tractor—consists of a balance weight in a ball joint held in tension by a spring. It is the tension of the spring that governs the angle to which the tractor can tilt before the safety device operates.

When the danger angle is reached, the weight counteracts the spring and electrical contact is made. A solenoid with a ten pound pull connected to the diesel cut-out takes over, pulls the cut-out and instantly stops the engine.

Shorthand Letters

Answer the following by letters of the alphabet which will make a word:

1. Containing nothing — MT
2. To behold —
3. An insect —
4. Part of the body —
5. A tent —
6. A famous poem —
7. A number —
8. All right —
9. A slang expression —
10. A foe —
11. Intemperance —
12. An image —
13. Poorly dressed —
14. Not difficult —
15. Jealousy —
16. A girl's name —
17. Another one —
18. Literary effort —
19. A creeping vine —
20. To surpass —

The Future of Farming

Pampered cows, coddled pigs, and more efficient human beings were features of the 13th annual Farm Tour of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.

This year's tour took some 65 representatives of electrical manufacturing companies, press, radio and tv on a 300-mile circuit of southwestern Ontario to see the 1961 version of how electricity and electrical equipment are being used on the farm. Even the electrical representatives said they were surprised when they were brought up-to-date on some of the new developments.

The pampered cows were introduced on the first stop of the day in the circuit planned by Ontario Hydro. Farmer Charles Diemer of Maidstone, 17 miles east of Windsor, showed how his milk and breeding cattle lived in comfort. Standing on sponge rubber mats in a fluorescently-lighted barn which offered perfect control of temperature, humidity and air circulation, the cows listened to soft music over a radio system which — presumably for the cows' convenience — could be converted into an inter-communication system at the flick of a switch.

A similar flick of a switch allowed Diemer's men to clean the stable with a rotating conveyor system, instead of the former hours of back-breaking pitchfork work.

Diemer said his barn building alone — with its panel of electric controls in a mahogany-panelled office — had 68 electric circuits to help keep him among the leaders in the field.

The next stop took the CEMA tourists to the Sunparlour Greenhouse Growers' Co-operative in Leamington — a \$2,500,000 business operated by 250 co-operating farmers. Standing before a panelboard of electric controls which represented the products of seven different electrical manufacturers without counting wiring or connection, manager Sigmund Nickles told how the four-year-old operation grew from a three-person enterprise by the gradual addition of electric machines for celery and lettuce washing, potato grading, onion brushing, and so on.

With a staff of up to 350 people manning some 400 feet of conveyor belts and other facilities, the co-op was able to handle as much as 7,000 crates of cucumbers or 20,000 baskets of tomatoes and other crops in a single day. A highlight among the other facilities was the hydro cooler which prevented spoilage among fresh produce by drop-

ping temperatures of a newly-arrived crop from as much as 82 degrees down to 32 degrees in a mere 17 minutes.

On the last stop of the day, farmer Doug W. Sayers of Dresden displayed the system in which one man could milk 90 cows in two-and-a-half hours. The same man looked after all the cows and 2,500 chicks.

Behind a huge picture window, Mr. Sayers had installed a four-stall automatic parlour which channelled milk through overhead glass pipelines to a bulk cooler that held nearly 10,000 pounds of milk. With fluorescent lighting and electric heating units, Mr. Sayers had established a businesslike farm production system designed to save time and money as well as increasing the quality of the product — good, bacteria-free milk. He figured that the cost of his \$25,000 installation was gradually being recovered in labor-cost savings alone.

From Can. Electrical Mfrs. Assoc.

Common Markets

Two rival cannibals adrift
Upon a lonely sea
Experienced in their tiny boat
Starvation's misery.
And was it likely do you think
That either would prefer
To die and make no move against
His fellow sufferer?
Why no! The stronger ate the weak
And felt his strength increase
And came at last to reach the shore
And safety, home, and peace.

Will corporations be content
Upon the seas of trade,
When all their customers are gone
And they are sore afraid,
To keep their hungry panic down
By making foes their friends—
When all their training contradicts
Such sympathetic ends
Or will they not as has been done,
Through history's bitter years
Destroy competitors in spite
Of all their cries and tears?

How hollow then is the pretense
Of naming a glad day
On which a Nation plans to help
Its rival on its way!
For when, as rivals, both set out
Themselves alone to save
Then one must sink that one may float
On competition's wave.
But wiser folk who never leave
Co-operation's land
Are sure that brotherhood will place
Enough in every hand. —J.P.G.

(In Fort Macleod Gazette)

Co-operatives Important In Alberta

Membership in Alberta co-operatives is equal to one-quarter of the provincial population and assets of co-operatives amount to nearly \$200 million. These facts are revealed in the 1960 report of the Co-operative Activities and Credit Union Branch of the Alberta Department of Industry and Development. The report showed 873 co-operatives and credit unions in operation, varying in size from large consumer and grower co-operatives with multi-million-dollar annual turnovers to small service co-operatives established to provide utilities or other facilities to rural areas.

Credit unions are expanding rapidly and last year the 251 units operating in the province showed a gain in membership of 6,950.

Other co-operative ventures included the large dairy and poultry organizations, 369 rural electrification co-ops, some 41 seed cleaning plants, 18 artificial insemination units, livestock and feeder co-operatives and many others.

The co-operative concept of providing service to members at cost has even entered the rural fire protection field, with three new organizations operating in 1960.

—Alberta Wheat Pool

Clover Bar FUA, FWUA Building Cabin

Clover Bar F.U.A. Local No. 608 and F.W.U.A. Local No. 602 are going ahead with plans to build a sleeping cabin at Gold Eye Lake Camp. The cabin is now being constructed. It is 16 ft. by 32 ft. with 16 windows, and a chimney in the centre. The walls are being constructed of logs squared on three sides, with the rounded side to the outside.

The campaign to raise the necessary money by canvass, is in the hands of six canvassers, and it is expected that the cabin will be dedicated at a ceremony at the lake on July 15th. At that time a plaque will be unveiled stating that the cabin was built in honor of organized agriculture in the Clover Bar district during the past 50 years.

Clover Bar district was one of the first districts in this province to organize a farm group, in the early part of the 20th century. Support of this worthy endeavour is solicited by the Clover Bar locals.

As long as there are people seeking something for nothing, there will be people supplying nothing for something.

—“Better Business Bureau”

Guilt For Us All

Whether Adolf Eichmann's defence is good or bad in law, it has a meaning that should deeply trouble everyone's conscience.

He was no doubt a murderer (the court will decide) but he was not a unique human monster who determined on his own account to destroy six million people. He was the agent, as he says, of a regime.

In the name of that regime's anti-Semitic ideology, he carried out a policy that required the death of six million Jews, or as many as he could lay hands on.

This Nazi "solution" of "the Jewish problem" fills all civilized persons with horror and dismay. Yet today's possessors of the H-bomb are evidently prepared, again in the name of ideology, to impose even more murderous solutions of "the Communist problem" or "the capitalist problem", as the case may be.

A single H-bomb could slaughter more of the innocents than Eichmann put to death, if it fell on one of the world's largest cities. A rain of H-bomb could make Eichmann's crimes look almost trivial. Yet nuclear arsenals have been assembled by so-called civilized governments, endorsed by democratic electorates.

The presumption must be that these governments are ready to use the ultimate weapon — if the extirpation of the ideology enemy becomes necessary "as a last resort", "for the sake of national survival" and as a "final solution". Eichmann and the Nazis justified extirpation of the Jews on exactly these grounds, with exactly these phrases.

Thus Eichmann's trial is a reminder of the ghastly abominations that can spring from ideological passions and hatreds. The massacre of the European Jews is past history. **But there are worse, if more scientific massacres ahead authorized by plain citizens who would never dream of comparing themselves to Eichmann, if contemporary man can't get rid of the passions and hatreds and empty theologies of the cold war.**

—Financial Post

Bill Defeated Again

The Croll bill, which would have compelled companies dealing in credit to tell their customers exactly what they are paying for it, has been defeated a second time in the Senate. The Senator said that a strong lobby against the bill was conducted by automobile finance

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by MRS. C. R. BRAITHWAITE

This year for the first time I had the pleasure of attending Farm Women's Week in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Alberta is the only province where the Farm Union has a men's, women's, Junior and Veteran's sections. So Farm Women's Week in reality is the Women's Convention of the Farm Union in our Sister provinces.

They had excellent speakers, dealt with resolutions and arranged tours of an educational nature. The weather for the most part was hot and dry with plenty of grasshoppers thrown in. The crop picture of the prairies is very poor and many people have expressed the opinion that all indications seem to point towards a drought period.

In the June issue of the O.F. Mr. Pritchard takes me to task for my report on the meeting we had with Labour, and implies that I was evasive and misleading in reporting. I can only report on things as I see them and as I believe them and I am sorry if these views conflict with old established ideas and wishful dreaming.

Mr. Pritchard asks who were the Labour people we met with? We met with the top executives of Labour, headed by Claude Joudin. What did we talk about? Farmer — Labour relationship and in particular the last strike at the terminals in Vancouver. What was the reason communications broke down? In all fairness I will not express my own opinions here, but it will suffice to say that during the strike in question, Mr. Nelson, our F.U.A. President, tried to contact labour and his letters and efforts went by the board as Labour did not reply. Similarly at the time of our Annual Convention, labour refused an invitation to send a representative to be on the panel with other fraternal speakers. Again we met with Claude Joudin and his executive when they made a trip across Canada this past spring. We could not get down to discussing basic fundamentals because Labour refused to do so by evasive answers and talking

companies and financial institutions. The Senators voted 35 to 26 to defeat it, but Senator Croll says that he will be back with the same bill again next year.

Editor's Note: Why are these companies afraid to let their customers know what the true interest rate is?

around the issues. The F.U.A. have a member on the Farmer — Labour Committee and perhaps in time we will understand each other better. While I have a good deal of sympathy for labour, we must remember that farmers have had to change their viewpoints on many things in order to keep up with the changing times. Labour must do likewise.

In the monthly bulletin put out by the External Affairs Department, the issue of November 1960, carries information on Canada-USSR Scientific Exchange. In 1958 the National Research Council of Canada and the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. put forth suggestions for exchanges for scientists between the two organizations. As a result arrangements were made for an exchange of visits between the Council and the Academy to enable scientists from each country to become acquainted with the organization and state of research in the fields of physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology and technology in the other country. The operation of the exchange agreement has been entirely satisfactory to the National Research Council. Canadian Scientists visiting the Soviet Union report they have been well looked after, treated with the utmost hospitality and given every opportunity to visit laboratories and meet scientists normally connected with such a project. They gained in their own fields a valuable knowledge of Soviet scientific developments.

On the other hand the scientists sent by the Academy were competent and co-operative. The younger scientists in the research worker category, had adjusted themselves well to work in Canadian institutions and have quickly become a part of the research teams in the laboratory. There can be no doubt that they have benefited from the opportunity to observe closely Canadian scientific practice or that Canadian scientists have likewise benefited by the opportunity of observing Soviet scientists in the laboratory, and associating with them daily.

And finally a woman has boldly come to the aid of the world trade. The need had been great for unloading facilities for the grain Canada is selling to China. Grain pumps manufactured in the U.S. are available but the United States law forbids trade with mainland China. Mrs. Margaret Schuartz, acting director of the U.S. Foreign Assets Control Office, read the fine print and found she had the authority to release these pumps to Canada which she did. And another step has been taken to ease a bit of tension in our troubled world.

Dedication Speech To The Suburbanite

by SYLVIA ANNA J. KUZYK
University of Alberta

In the days of our ancestors, the new world was inhabited by two branches of mankind, country hicks and city slickers. But out of the 20th century there has suddenly blossomed forth a species of man that owns to be in neither one of these categories: the suburbanite. The suburbanite thinks of himself as a **superior** breed, who possesses the advantages of both city and country life and the disadvantages of neither. He pities the poor unfortunate city dweller, crammed into a stuffy apartment, and choking in smogs and fumes. But heaven help the man who **dares** to refer to him as a country bumpkin.

This fortunate man lives with his family in a long, low, ranch-style bungalow, or a split-level duplex, in one of the many small communities which are spreading like wildfire beyond the city limits, and make up the empire of suburbia. His home is surrounded by a fair-sized plot of lawn, which **must** be cut morning, noon and night seven days a week, saturating the air with the theme song and national anthem of suburbia—the roar of the lawn mower. In the backyard there is generally a device called a Barbecue, where, on a mellow summer evening, one can often find a group of these beings, happily charring some steaks and comparing mosquito bites.

The suburbanite lives a useful, active life. He votes every year, pays his taxes and is a relatively harmless type. He spends his weekends migrating back and forth to the country and his weekdays migrating back and forth to the city, and the remaining time complaining about the the traffic problem, mosquitoes, high taxes, stray dogs, dandelions and neighbours' kids.

The female of the species is an invaluable asset to community life. She owns a two-tone station wagon, **of course**, with which she drives to the supermarket to buy groceries, and pick up Junior after his cub meetings. In the summer she golfs, in the winter she curls, in the spring and fall she bakes cookies for the church bazaar, collects old clothes for the rummage sale, and takes Brownies on hikes. A truly remarkable specimen, considerably more aggressive than the male!!

It is easy to see why the dream of every young couple is to become a part of this charmed life in suburbia.

JUNIOR DAY

The Junior section of the Farmers' Union stands today at a "crucial stage", retiring president Alex McCalla warned the annual Junior F.U.A. convention in Edmonton June 19.

It can move ahead, propelled by a new interest and activity on the part of its present and potential members, or it can stand where it is, and "then I think young farm people should be looking for something else."

Mr. McCalla said his comments were not intended to reflect pessimism about the organization's future, but instead to issue a challenge which might prompt the Juniors to strengthen and expand.

Delivering the annual presidential report to the convention, Mr. McCalla called for greater effort in securing support for Gold Eye Lake Junior Camp. He said the Camp "is perhaps the most worthwhile, and could be the most beneficial project ever undertaken by the Juniors, but is suffering from a lack of local work and interest.

Two boosts were given the Camp by other proceedings of the convention. A general meeting motion by the Camp Committee chairman Gerald Schuler asking that Gold Eye be considered as the site of future Junior F.U.A. conventions was enthusiastically endorsed. And the Junior Board, in a private executive meeting, agreed to hold the summer meeting of the Junior Board at Gold Eye Lake Camp.

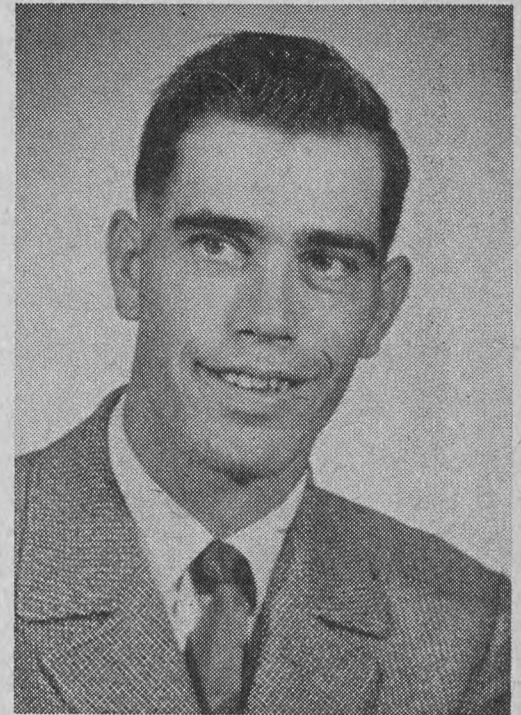
Other important resolutions considered during the convention called for changes in the date of Farm Young People's Week, and in rules regarding Junior debates. An attempt to shift the F.Y.P.W. date to late May or early June was defeated, but delegates carried an amended resolution allowing a more flexible arrangement of inter-local debates.

George Doupe of Oyen, first vice-president of the Junior F.U.A. last year, was elected 1961-62 president by acclamation. Retiring president McCalla declined to seek a third term, because of the pressure of graduate University studies he will begin in September.

New vice-president is Gerald Schuler of Hilda, second vice-president last year, and acting chairman of the Gold Eye Camp committee. According to a recent constitutional amendment, the new second vice-president is not elected directly, but is chosen by the Junior Board.

Elected to the 1961-62 Junior Board were: District 7—Eugene Elm, Hardistry, director; Walter Smart, Mann-

New Jr. President



GEORGE DOUPE

George Doupe, Oyen, Alberta is president of the Junior Farmers' Union of Alberta.

George is 26 years old, single and besides being president of the Junior F.U.A. is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited, President of the Oyen Credit Union, and secretary of the Oyen Co-op Store and the Hills Local of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

George farms with his father at Oyen, Alberta (south eastern part) a 3,000 acre farm consisting of grain and cattle operations.

Education—Has his grade 12 and is a graduate of the Olds School of Agriculture.

ville, Alternate; District 8—Ron Henderson, Forestburg, director; Lorne Niehaus, Heisler, alternate; District 9—Alvin Goetz, Bluffton, director; Delbert Sargeant, Rimby, alternate; District 10—Gordon Banta, Crossfield, director; Clifford Wolfe, Swalwell, alternate; District 12—Fred Gould, Nanton, director; Lloyd Cowling, High River, alternate; and District 14—Gerald Hutchinson, Warner, director; Allen Greeno, Lethbridge, alternate.

In Medicine Hat June 13, Jim Toole of the Hat was elected Junior director by the District 14 convention. Alternate is Sharon Treacy of Hussar. Other directors and alternates will be elected at district conventions and meeting of locals.

PILOT CAMP

A pilot leadership and citizenship training camp will be held at Gold Eye Lake in early August.

Tentative dates for the camp — first to be held on the Gold Eye site since the Junior camp project was launched in 1958 — are August 7 to 12.

Between now and then, applications will be accepted from town and farm youth interested in attending this first Gold Eye Camp. An application form is included below.

Instruction will be offered in courses concerning conservation of natural resources, the role of the individual in a changing community, the growth and co-operation of community organizations, problems of formal and informal education, safety, parliamentary and debating procedure, and the use and role of communications media.

Instructors will be drawn from various commercial co-operatives, the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association, the University of Alberta Department of extension, the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Department of Citizenship.

This pilot camp is designed to provide a working example of the type and purpose of courses to be undertaken when Gold Eye Camp is in full operation. Applications are being encouraged in the 15-30 age group.

Gerald Schuler, first vice-president of the Junior F.U.A. and chair man of the Gold Eye Lake Camp committee, estimates four dormitory cabins will be ready for occupancy by August 7. These will accommodate 48 persons. Other accommodation, and perhaps some of the classes, will be in tents.

Sponsorship of delegates is being investigated. The most likely arrangement will require delegates to pay a small registration fee, while sponsoring organizations meet the bulk of the costs.

The juniors who first proposed Gold Eye Lake Camp envisaged it as becoming something of a Banff School of Fine Arts for young Albertans. It would provide a training ground in citizenship similar to that offered older citizens by the Banff School.

But progress on Gold Eye Camp has been slow. Of the \$50,000 needed to complete the project, only slightly more than \$20,000 has so far been raised. Construction has begun on only four of the necessary eight dormitory cabins, and the main pavilion — which, with its meeting halls and discussion rooms will become the pivot of the Camp — is so far only an architect's drawing.

(Continued on Page 22)

JUNIOR QUEEN



AILEEN GRESCHNER

Aileen Greschner of North Star, north of Peace River, is 1961 Queen of the Junior section of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Aileen, chosen over five other girls, was crowned during the closing banquet of Farm Young People's Week, on the Edmonton campus of the University of Alberta. The judging was conducted throughout Farm Young People's Week by judges not known to any of the candidates. Appearance, deportment, public speaking ability, and a general knowledge of farming were some of the considerations in naming a Queen.

President of her high school class, and captain of her school's girls' basketball team, seventeen-year-old Aileen is also active in 4-H and Junior F.U.A. work.

JUNIOR CAMP FUND DONATIONS

Total Donation as
at 12th May, 1961\$19,313.30

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Henry Young, Millet | 10.00 |
| L. C. Halmrast | 25.00 |
| Ed. Ness | 10.00 |
| Nick D'Andrea | 2.00 |
| May Huddlestun | 2.00 |
| Sub-Dist. 6—Dist. 2 Conv. | 20.25 |
| Sub-Dist. 5—Dist. 2 | 19.06 |
| Lubeck F.W.U.A. 208 | 10.00 |
| Naples F.U.A. 325 | 20.00 |
| Westlock F.W.U.A. 308 | 50.00 |
| Morinville F.U.A. 526 | 100.00 |
| Carvel F.U.A. 546 | 30.00 |
| Chip Lake F.U.A. 558 | 10.00 |
| Tofield F.U.A. 676 | 25.00 |
| Imperial F.U.A. 626 | 10.00 |
| Hardisty Jr. F.U.A. 705 | 31.00 |
| Rolling Hills F.U.A. 769 | 25.00 |
| Prospect Valley F.U.A. 744 | 10.00 |
| Viking South F.W.U.A. 807 | 22.00 |
| Fairdonian Valley F.W.U.A. 802 .. | 20.00 |
| Acme F.U.A. 801 | 10.00 |
| Ibsen F.U.A. 850 | 15.00 |
| Hamptoh F.U.A. 818 | 25.00 |
| Maywood F.U.A. 987 | 11.00 |
| Haultain F.W.U.A. 917 | 20.00 |
| Grand Meadow F.W.U.A. 905 | 50.00 |
| Haultain F.U.A. 957 | 5.00 |
| Gwynne F.W.U.A. 918 | 5.00 |
| Crossfield F.W.U.A. 1008 | 50.00 |
| Swalwell F.W.U.A. 1017 | 25.00 |
| Betchon F.U.A. 1003 | 50.00 |
| Earltown F.U.A. 1124 | 50.00 |
| Sedalia F.U.A. 1135 | 7.00 |
| Berrywater F.W.U.A. 1202 | 5.00 |
| Retlaw F.U.A. 1446 | 3.50 |
| Retlaw F.U.A. 1446 | 10.00 |
| Raley F.W.U.A. 1404 | 5.00 |
| Readymade F.W.U.A. 1403 | 10.00 |
| Badger Lake F.U.A. 1406 | 25.00 |

Total Donation as
at 26th June, 1961\$20,146.11

APPLICATION FORM

If you are interested in attending the Gold Eye Lake pilot camp August 7-12, 1961, please complete this form, and mail it to Pilot Camp, F.U.A. Office, 9934-106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Name:

Address:

Occupation: (if student, grade) Age

Have you a sponsor? (if so please name)

Hog Marketing Committee Approve Educational Program On Marketing Legislation

by CLARE ANDERSON

The Interprovincial Hog Marketing Committee Meeting in Winnipeg on June 2 recommended that farm organization unite their forces to carry on a connected effort to make farmers more knowledgeable on the intent and objectives of marketing legislation.

The newly formed Western Hog Growers Association attended the committee meeting for the first time, being represented by Stan Berg of Ardrossan and Jack Perkins of Wainwright.

This organization certainly is not sponsoring Marketing Boards but they did see the need for more information. Mr. George Winkelaar, Manager of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, who has been in close touch with the Ontario Hog Marketing Board reported that, their new teletype Dutch method off selling was working very well, was putting the packing plants in a position where they must compete in buying

hogs. The average price had raised as a result of this new selling method but there are wide variations in price from day to day and even in the same days selling.

This system provides for a top starting price. The price on the clock drops at the rate of 10c per hundred.

When the price reaches a figure that interests the buyer, he pushes a button and the sale is made. Each buyer is connected by teletype to the O.H.M.B. office and there is no way of a buyer knowing who bought the hogs.

Jake Kohler, manager of the O.H.M.B. will be invited to the next meeting of the Interprovincial Hog Marketing Committee.

In carrying out an educational program, it was agreed that joint committees be set up in each province. They in turn will report to the research committee. The Alberta member on this committee is Mr. Jim Bentley, President of the A.F.A.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. **A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words** and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.W.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

The President's Report is very thought provoking. Sometimes we think our president should be in the 'ministry' and yet perhaps he is bringing to our social and economic problems the Christian approach our churches have feared to apply. More power to you Mr. Nelson, Certainly farmers and working people must co-operate or become slaves to large corporations. Generations ago, our forefathers forced themselves from large feudal landlords, some of them leaving Europe and coming to North America for the sake of free opportunity. Now the process is being reversed and the people of North America more than anywhere else are becoming the pawns of vast financial interests. What is the solution? More than merely a buy-

and selling co-op. Co-operation on the political scene by farmer and labor to take control of the financial direction of Canada which is at present in control of a few. No, I am not 'New Party'. As yet they have not understood the dictatorship of our banking system. As Mr. Nelson says we must learn and act or our way of free enterprise will have passed from the scene.

Yes, I might save 30% Mr. Nelson, by buying Co-op machinery, but would be 50 miles from a repair depot. I would have to go to my local dealer, who is my friend and supports our local community and ask him to get repairs for me. He gets paid for them you say — no he gives services and co-operation far past the best intentions of a remote control co-op set up.

Let's think the thing through. Farmers can't get by on 1940 prices for produce and 1960 prices for goods they have to buy, neither can a working man get along without a job or income.

Eggs today are quoted at 22c A Large to the producers — at 45c A Large to consumers in Calgary. Does it take more to merchandise an egg than to produce it? Co-op creameries handle some of our eggs. Come on, Co-ops let us have **action** on this situation.

—G. A. Fretwell, Clive

F.W.U.A. Conference Report

Dr. Hazel Thompson opened the annual summer conference of the FWUA June 2, with the morning thought — "be firm, have convictions, not opinions!" Mrs. Vincent Erickson, assisted by members of the Edwell FWUA conducted the day's activities. The treasurer's report showed \$67.02 on hand.

Reports from the nine FWUA locals represented found active participation and noted all groups had donated to the Gold Eye Lake camp fund.

Guest speakers for the afternoon included Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, provincial president of the FWUA. She reported that the organization is growing by leaps and bounds with 20,000 members in the province of Alberta.

D. Hougan, provincial welfare director, in Red Deer stated in his address that the welfare department takes into consideration human predicaments and human help. Human rights are the law of the land and human help is being of service to your fellow man.

Mrs. Banta, district 10 FWUA director, stated that the Gold Eye Lake camp is a wonderful contribution started by the Jr. FUA for the farmers of Alberta. She said it is up to every farmer to help reach its goal.

She also pointed out that farmers make up 15 per cent of Alberta's population and receive only eight per cent of Alberta's income.

Handicraft was judged by district home economists Miss E. Dumont and Mrs. E. Pal.

The Crulman trophy and \$10 was won by Mrs. Maga of Blindman. Second prize of \$10 was won by Mrs. Reg Johnson of Edwell. Third prize of \$5 was awarded to Mrs. Ammeter of Blindman, and fourth prize of \$1 each went to Mrs. A. Boyce, Edwell, Mrs. Mable Gaetz, Red Deer, Mrs. P. Winter, Horn Hill, Mrs. Ethel McCallister, Antler Hill, and Mrs. Marag Scott, Edwell.

Prize winner in the baking contest was Mrs. George Braithwaite, of Shady Nook, who received a corning ware casserole donated by the Alberta Wheat Pool. Second prize, a hamper of food donated by the Red Deer Co-op Store was won by Mrs. Reg Johnson, Edwell. Third prize was won by Mrs. Grace Maga, Blindman who received a cake carrier.

I choose to sit at a cluttered desk
Where papers and things lie lurking
If I kept it tidy, they'd think me neat
But I'd rather they think me working.

SAFE DRIVING PAYS DIVIDENDS

4% DIVIDEND
DECLARED ON 1960 AUTO
POOL TO F.U.A.
PARTICIPATING MEMBERS

**YOU CONTROL YOUR OWN AUTO PREMIUMS
BY PARTICIPATING IN
YOUR F.U.A. AUTO POOL**

DRIVE SAFELY AND ENJOY LOWER RATES

See Your . . .

CO-OP INSURANCE AGENT

For Further Information . . . TODAY

Farm Safety Essay

By Tommy Evans, Gr. 6, Brant Alta.
(This is the 1st prize essay on Farm Safety from the County of Vulcan.)

It was a pleasant day in July when Bill Jones started back to work after lunch. The family plans had been made over the noon meal. Bill would finish the bit of baling, come home, whiz through the chores and the family would be off to the evening show at the fair. It made Bill very happy thinking of how much the family enjoyed these little outings.

The afternoon wore on with only minor troubles such as a few breaks in the twine. He now only had two or three heavy windrows to finish. Time was short. All at once, like lightning, trouble struck. The feeder of the baler had clogged. Not thinking, Bill leaped from the tractor to pull the hay back so he could feed it into the feeder slowly. A cut from one of the pickup teeth went unnoticed in his hurry. Bill started to kick the hay into the baler. He tripped and was caught by the iron monster. Despite all his efforts, the huge machine just kept dragging him in farther. In a flash of pain, Bill's arm was gone. His cries for help went unheard as his life slowly ebbed away.

What of the family outings? There was nothing now but memories in the minds of Bill's widow and children. What a price to pay to save a few minutes. Saved! Not at all. Wasted by a few seconds of carelessness. How much love and pleasure could have been preserved by a split second action of the arm to disengage the powertake-off. Could this happen to you?

Rosalind Junior F.U.A.

The third meeting of the Rosalind Junior F.U.A. was held at the home of Mrs. P. O'Donnell on Thursday, April 27 at 8:30 p.m. The meeting as called to order by the president Connie Nichols. The Junior F.U.A. District Director, Lorne Niehaus and his assistant Ronald Henderson were in attendance and showed slides of the Gold Eye Lake Camp.

During the business part of the meeting it was decided to have a dance on the 30th of June, with the Melody were organized to plan the dance and Aces supplying the music. Committees also to plan the entertainment for the forthcoming meetings. A reporter for the Organized Farmer was elected. After the meeting adjourned the president conducted a short quiz. The meeting broke up after a delicious lunch served by the hostess and her helpers.

PROTECT Your FAMILY

With

F.U.A. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Provided through Co-operative Life Insurance Company

INSURANCE—

Amount payable at death determined by age at time of death.

| Birthday | Amount of Insurance |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| From 15th to 37th | \$10,000 |
| After 37th to 38th | 9,500 |
| After 38th to 39th | 9,000 |
| After 39th to 40th | 8,500 |
| After 40th to 41st | 8,000 |
| After 41st to 42nd | 7,500 |
| After 42nd to 43rd | 7,000 |
| After 43rd to 44th | 6,500 |
| After 44th to 45th | 6,000 |
| After 45th to 46th | 5,500 |
| After 46th to 47th | 5,000 |
| After 47th to 48th | 4,500 |
| After 48th to 49th | 4,000 |
| After 49th to 50th | 3,500 |
| After 50th to 55th | 2,000 |
| After 55th to 65th | 1,000 |
| After 65th | Nil |

AGENTS

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ALLANACH, J. | Fort Sask. |
| AUTEN, F. | Ponoka |
| BANNISTER, W. F. | Three Hills |
| BENDER, H. | Vulcan |
| BECHTEL, C. R. | Wilson Siding |
| BLIMKIE, H. A. | Carmangay |
| CHAMBERS, H. L. | Milk River |
| CARBOL, Clarence L. | Onoway |
| CRAIG, S. G. | Bassano |
| CROCKETT, C. K. | Crossfield |
| CZABAN, A. | Spirit River |
| DILLINGHAM, R. F. | Streamstown |
| ELANIK, M. | Chipman |
| FALLA, A. B. | Sedgewick |
| FORDYCE, A. A. | Brownvale |
| FOSTER, T. B. | Westlock |
| FIELD, G. | Bowden |
| GREGORY, A. H. | Chauvin |
| HALSTED, O. F. | Wrentham |
| KNIGHT, Thomas V. | Champion |
| ISLEY, K. L. | Vermilion |
| LAVOIE, E. | Peace River |
| LEMIRE, J. R. | Falher |
| LAYCRAFT, Gordon W. | Herronton |
| LIND, B. | Hay Lakes |
| MacBETH, Joseph S. | Rockyford |
| MACK, W. | Warner |
| MACKIE, Marvin W. | Hussar |
| MARTZ, L. P. | Beiseker |
| MOLEN, Mrs. P. | FUA Central Office |
| MOODY, H. H. | Hardisty |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| MUNRO, L. A. | Graam |
| McARTHUR, A. J. | Red Deer |
| McCALL, C. E. | Provost |
| McLAUGHLIN, L. W. | Manville |
| McGILLIVRAY, C. W. | Olds |
| McMANUS, L. R. | Rimbey |
| McMORRAN, A. | Buffalo |
| NIKIFORUK, V. | Two Hills |
| OLIVER, J. F. | Coaldale |
| OLSEN, I. J. | Drumheller |
| ORFORD, R. G. | Rose Lynn |
| PARK, G. D. M. | Trochu |
| POIRIER, R. M. | Carstairs |
| POWELL, W. R. | Beaverlodge |
| RAMSAY, F. | High River |
| REDEL, J. C. | Consort |
| RAU, A. J. | Roslind |
| RHOADES, T. G. | North Star |
| ROSE, V. O. | Brooks |
| SAMBROOK, J. K. | Eckville |
| SANDEN, H. M. | Strathmore |
| SLOAN, A. H. | Barons |
| SMITH, S. K. | Wainwright |
| STAPLEY, W. H. | Airdrie |
| STOLTZ, C. A. | Silver Heights |
| TOANE, Victor E. | Gibbons |
| WALSH, H. C. | Arrow Wood |
| WHITNEY, D. G. | Lacombe |
| WORTH, Paul | Cardston |
| YOUNGGREN, R. F. | Nanton |

ELIGIBILITY—

Must be a member of the F.U.A., F.W.U.A. or Junior F.U.A.

LIMIT—

1 Policy to 1 member.

PREMIUM—

Twenty-five dollars per year with \$2.00 policy fee being charged on initial application. Application may be made at any time of year, for the remaining portion of the term.

PRO-RATA PREMIUMS—

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| July 2 to September 30 | \$25.00 |
| October 1 to December 31 | 18.75 |
| January 1 to June 30 | 12.50 |

EVIDENCE OF INSURABILITY—

A health form is to be filled out to accompany application. Applicants over 40 will require a medical examination. All such examinations will be at the expense of the Company.

Need Roofing Repairs To Your Buildings?

Recently the Better Business Bureau of Edmonton received communication from the Dimsdale area, which indicates that there is a crew of men working the farmers for what the traffic will bear.

One farmer has indicated that the prices of treating farm building roofs with a new Miracle (Spray) compound ranges from \$50.00 to \$120.00 and may be more. He secured a sample of the material being used, and forwarded same to the B.B.B. office for examination. The sample was forwarded to the Alberta Research Council, who reported that it was a Heavy Grade Bunker Oil which did not contain any hardening qualities, and had a quantity of water mixed with it. The report further stated that if it came in contact with an existing asphalt roofing shingles or asphalt roll roofing material, it would have a detrimental effect, i.e., it deteriorates shingles, to the point of shortening their life span. The report further adds that if sprayed over Cedar shingles, the benefit to same would be as good as draining the crank case oil from the tractor and brushing it over the shingles.

The B.B.B. can only suggest, if approached by operators of this type, who imply that they will give you a real deal, as they just happen to save some material leftover and wish to give you a job which will last ten years—Take time to investigate—know the firm or workmen and their reputation. Make sure that the material is the product of a reliable manufacturing firm who supply quality material for the job in question.

One farmer reported that he was approached, and he informed the men that he had no intention of paying for the job, if it was not to his satisfaction. They proceeded to complete the spraying—he the produced his secret weapon—a water hose with pressure—by the time he had turned the water on his roof and seen the results, the men and truck had departed without further ado. Another farmer demanded a sample of the material being used, and left with same, stating that he was going to have same analysed—within a matter of minutes of leaving his farm yard, the truck followed him down the road—and did not come back.

Oil dealers must assume some responsibility in this form of operation—they should refuse to supply these type of operators when they learn that their company products are being used to “bilke” their best customers — the Farmer.

ME OR A JACKASS?

(The Mountaineer)

Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a plough. Said the man to the mule: “Bill, you are a mule, the son of a jackass and I am a man made in the image of God; yet here we work hitched up together, year in and year out. I often wonder if I work for you or you work for me; I think it is a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder, plowing or cultivating, we cover the same distance, but you do it on four legs and I on two. I therefore do twice as much work per leg as you do.

“Soon we will be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested I give one-third to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use this small speck of God’s universe; one-third goes to you and the balance is mine. You consume all of your portion except the cobs while I divide mine amongst seven children, 50 hens, two ducks and a banker, and I ask you is it fair for a mule the son of a jackass to swindle a man, the lord of creation, out of his substance?

“I wonder why you only help to plow and cultivate while I alone must cut, stook and husk the corn while you look over the pasture fence and hee-haw at me all fall and most of the winter. The whole family from granny to the baby picks cotton to help raise money to pay taxes and by new harness and pay the interest on the mortgage on you. What do you care about the mortgage? Not a thing you ornery cuss!

“About the only time I am your better is on election day for I can vote and you can’t; and after election day I realize that I was fully as great a jackass as your papa. Verily I am prone to wondering if politics were made for man or jackass or to make jackasses out of men.

“And that ain’t all, Bill, when your’re dead that’s supposed to be the end of you, but me—the parson tells me that when I die I gotta go to hell forever, that is Bill, if I don’t do just as he says and most of what he says keeps me from getting any kick out of life; tell me Bill considering these things, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and solemn—beats me.”

—Author Unknown

REMEMBER—Reputable roofers are in business to stay and they can do so only by providing their customers with satisfactory services. Most of these ethical firms belong to the Master Bonded Roofers Ass’n.

118 Attended F.U.A. District Convention

Mrs. Paulina Jasman

The annual F.U.A. District 10 Convention was held on Friday, June 16th in the Olds School of Agriculture with Leonard Hilton, F.U.A. District 10 Director, and Mrs. Eva Banta, F.W.U.A. District 10 Director chairing the meeting.

Thirty Locals were represented and 25 resolutions were presented for consideration.

Interesting activities and event were reviewed by the District Directors, Mr. Leonard Hilton and Mrs. Eva Banta, giving evidence that the Locals within the District had been active. The District this year is boasting an increase in membership over that of the previous year and successful Workshops, Barbecues, Variety Programs and several Banquets were listed among the outstanding events of the year.

Barry Clayton of Calgary, Jr. F.U.A. District 10 Director, outlined the activities of the Juniors within the District and also ably chaired the meeting during the election of officers.

Gerald Schuler of Hilda, second vice-president of the Junior section of the Farmers’ Union of Alberta, and chairman of the Gold Eye Camp Committee, gave a resume of the Junior projects with emphasis on Gold Eye Lake Camp. Gerald pointed out that the basic purpose of this camp is not recreational, but educational. Its purpose will be to serve both juniors and adults in leadership and citizenship training. Locals or Sub-Districts wishing to donate the amount of \$500.00 towards a dormitory cabin will have the cabin named after it. Every cabin will be built to accommodate 12 people.

Mrs. Laura Gibeau of Edmonton, 2nd vice-president of the Farm Women’s Union of Alberta, dealt specifically with the aims and objections of the F.W.U.A. and emphasized the responsibilities of the members of the farm organization.

Other speakers of outstanding importance were: Mr. Ed. Nelson, F.U.A. President and Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, F.W.U.A. President.

Officers elected for the ensuing term are: F.U.A. District 10 Director—Mr. Leonard Hilton, Calgary; F.W.U.A. District 10 Director—Mrs. Eva Banta, Crossfield; F.U.A. District 10 Alternate Director—Richard Page, Didsbury; F.W.U.A. District 10 Alternate Director—Mrs. Paulina Jasman.

A delicious luncheon and coffee during the afternoon were served in the college dining hall by the ladies of the Shady Nook Local.

Africa in Flames . . .

(Prairie Post, Maroa, Illinois)

Our white western civilization suffers from a monumental egotism. This kind of monument may one day be useful—as a headstone.

We suffer from the soft-headed notion that we the white-skinned peoples are superior to people with colored skins.

We take them to be savages, inferior beings, more related to animals than to men.

Question any of these people who talk of "Keeping the negro in his place" . . . it soon becomes apparent they think the negro's place is at the long end of a whip and the short end of everything else.

Yesterday they WERE savages. Today, they are breathing down our necks. As we have adapted and adopted the inventions of other cultures, the dark-skinned peoples are, in a few swift years, falling heir to ours.

The Industrial Revolution is bursting upon Africa in the same moment of time as the political revolution. The Zulu who yesterday carried a spear and knew nothing but his own tribe, today can drive a truck—or fire a rifle—and hears the world's news on the radio—like as not from Radio Moscow. He feels himself part of a race, a nation . . . a world movement.

What news does he hear? He hears that the white Afrikaaner police are gunning down his people in Durban and Capetown and Johannesburg, simply because they marched and sung in the streets.

He hears that in Russia, people of all colors are treated alike, and he hears that in the State of Mississippi, there are 14 counties with a total population of 2330,000, of which 109,000 are negroes, and **not one registered voter.**

How have the white rulers answered the African cry for freedom? In Ghana and in Kenya, the British yielded up the rights of self-government. In South Africa, the Boers have been torn between fear of the black man, and the greed and laziness that cause them to exploit his labor. They keep him in huge barbed wire compounds, and pay him only pennies per day.

Fear stalks the streets. The outnumbered whites carry revolvers at all times, and bar their door at night.

The white British settlers—like the unfortunate David Pratt who recently attempted to assassinate the apparently demented prime minister, want to give the Zulu some rights as human beings. The Dutch Boers, who are in control, refuse.

The opening guns have been fired on what may soon envelope Africa—and the world?—in the most dreadful kind of war, a war of extermination between the white peoples and those with colored skins.

Thus far, one curious fact has prevented it; the Africans march, they sing, they refuse to carry passes; but **they have avoided violence wherever possible.** Few people really know why; it is largely because the eldest son of the late Mahatma Gandhi of India has for 20 years been teaching the South Africans the same non-violent resistance by which the Indians gained their independence!

The same curious fact appears in all the accounts of the mass demonstrations by the negroes in our own Southland. They march, they sing, they enter the buses and lunch counters and respectfully request service—but they carry no weapons, they strike no blows, they are courteous to those who abuse them!

The teachings of Gandhi, and of Christ, have been at work here, too. The Reverend Martin Luther King and his fellows have preached resistance, but without violence or hatred.

It is a humbling thought, that we, the white rulers of the world, who call ourselves "Christian" and forget the meaning of the term, may in the end be saved from our own folly and arrogance by that same Christian ethic, in the hands of the dark-skinned peoples of the Earth.

—Camrose Canadian

Eskimos Enjoy New Wealth From Art

by WALTER GRAY
(Globe and Mail Reporter)

OTTAWA — The Eskimos of Cape Dorset, on the west coast of Baffin Island, whose soapstone prints and skin stencils are the sensation of the art world, are revelling in the financial rewards they have reaped. Many families who not long ago lived in igloos and skin tents now have their own frame homes, and mothers now cook on stoves instead of open fires. Fathers have new and powerful rifles. The whole family crowds around an expensive new radio to listen to the Eskimo-language broadcasts from Greenland or the English-language programs which come in loud and clear from Moscow. And at night they fall asleep on innerspring mattresses. Gordon Robertson, Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who found himself stranded by weather at Cape Dorset for six days

recently, reported today that the tiny community, 1,300 miles north of Ottawa is booming as the money—\$15,000 last year, \$62,500 this year—pours in from art dealers across the country. Mr. Robertson said that in every case it appeared to him that the Eskimos are spending their money wisely, in an honest endeavor to raise their standard of living. The whole new way of life is keyed to their West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative, formed by the Eskimos to market their carvings and prints. For the first two years the Northern Affairs Department has acted as selling agent, but in future the co-operative, run entirely by the Eskimos, will handle the print distribution. The prints have been selling for \$10 to \$75, the prices recommended by an independent advisory committee. However, their resale value has soared beyond the department's wildest dreams; one went for \$500 this year. The co-operative was organized by James Houston, northern administration officer in the area, and a well-known artist himself. Mr. Houston travelled to Japan to learn printing techniques, then returned to Dorset to instruct the Eskimos in the art. The Eskimos are paid for their original designs, which are submitted to Mr. Houston on paper. The design is then turned over to the Eskimo print makers, who produce only a limited number of individual prints on the soapstone and sealskin die. Money from the sales is returned to the co-operative and distributed among the members. Some funds are kept for community projects, such as the planned community hall to house a museum and art gallery. Co-operative funds have gone into the establishment of a small bakery operated by an Eskimo couple. Native women no longer make their bannock bread; Mr. Robertson said they now drop in at the local bakery and pick up fresh loaves as tasty as anything produced in Ottawa. Two Eskimo families have combined to catch fish from a nearby fresh-water lake, and sell them through the co-operative. This assures the Eskimo artists of a supply of fresh food while they devote their time to carving and printing.

(Reproduced by The Co-operative Union of Canada with permission from The Globe and Mail, 6 April 1961)

PILOT CAMP—(Con't. from Page 17)

A concerted fund raising campaign is now underway. Any contributions, or any requests for information about the pilot camp, should be directed to the F.U.O. office, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

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for
ALBERTA'S FUTURE

To assist in the education and training of Alberta's future farmers, the Alberta Wheat Pool makes a number of bursaries and scholarships available to Alberta's farm young people.

Bursaries For Rural Students — Two bursaries, worth up to \$2,500 each, are awarded annually. They are tenable at the University of Alberta and preference is given to those registering in Agriculture. Financial need is considered in making the award. Bursaries are paid out at the rate of \$500 a year for up to five undergraduate years.

Garden Club Scholarships — Three scholarships, worth \$200 each, are awarded to former 4-H garden club members registering in the Household Economics course at the University of Alberta. Their purpose is to encourage training of District Home Economists. Scholarships go to a student of outstanding merit entering each of the first, second and third years of the course.

Henry Wise Wood Memorial Bursaries—Six bursaries, worth \$135 each, are awarded annually to assist members or former members of 4-H clubs to attend Alberta's Schools of Agriculture. There are two awards for each school.

In addition to these bursaries and scholarships the Alberta Wheat Pool each year sponsors a group of 35 young farmers at Farm Young People's Week at the University of Alberta. It is a sponsoring organization in Alberta's 4-H club movement and it operates with other farm organizations in offering training programs for Alberta's young farm leaders.

A leaflet outlining the Alberta Wheat Pool's bursary and scholarship program may be secured by writing the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, or by contacting any Pool elevator agent.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative